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TOWCESTER RURAL DISTRICT



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year 1947



D. A. McCracken, M.D.

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SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1947.

Area (acres)	59,005
Population 1931 (census)	Potterspury and Towcester R.Ds.						13,458
„ 1947 (Mid-year Estimate, Registrar-General)	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,750
Number of separate dwellings occupied 1931 (census)							
	Potterspury and Towcester R.Ds.						3,771
„ „ „ „ occupied 1947	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,449
Rateable value 1947	...	...	...	...	...	...	£52,884
Product of a penny rate, 1947	...	...	...	...	...	...	£204

Live Births					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	264	146	118	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	19	8	11	
								20.58
					283	154	129	

Stillbirths.					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	
								0.38
					5	3	2	

					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Deaths (all causes)	...	...	...	...	178	92	86	12.94

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	...	...	...	...				<i>Nil.</i>
Other maternal causes	...	...	...	...				<i>Nil.</i>

Infant Mortality—rate per 1,000 live births.

Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.51
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52.60
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.19

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...				22
„ „ Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...				<i>Nil.</i>
„ „ Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...				1
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...				<i>Nil.</i>

Towcester Rural District Council.

Members of the Public Health and Housing Committee :

Messrs. W. T. GROOM (Chairman), S. NORTH (Vice-Chairman),
A. BOOT, E. W. COLBOURNE, J. A. FOUNTAINE, J. A. GARLICK,
REV. H. P. HOSKIN, C. E. IVENS, W. H. MARLOW, J. T. PINKARD,
R. L. C. RIDGWAY, C.C., A. K. TATTERSALL, W. E. WARREN.

*The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council are ex-officio members
of the Committee.*

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority :

Medical Officer of Health,
DAVID ANDREW MCCrackEN, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

also holds appointments of

Deputy County Medical Officer of Health.

Deputy School Medical Officer.

Medical Officer, Kettering Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre.

Sanitary Inspector :

DAVID JOSEPH POWELL, B.Sc., C.S.I.A.

Surveyor and Architect :

GEORGE BERRIDGE, M.Inst., R.A., A.I.A.A.

TOWCESTER,

August, 1948.

To the Chairman and Councillors of the Rural District of Towcester.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MY LORD, MESDAMES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present for your consideration the Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the District for the year ended 31st December, 1947.

The vital statistics are again satisfactory. There was no material change in the birth rate as compared with 1946. The excess of births over deaths totalled 104. The death rate exceeded that for England and Wales by 0.94 per thousand. The infant mortality rate of 28.19 compares favourably with the national rate of 43 per 1,000 live births. Five of the eight infant deaths occurred within the first week of life.

Whilst outbreaks of Measles and Whooping cough occurred in most villages no cases of Infantile Paralysis were notified, although there were cases in the County.

Housing, water supply and sewage disposal were the three major and urgent problems facing the Council. The progress in the provision of new houses continued satisfactorily having regard to the present day economic difficulties, but progress was slow in the provision of the new water and sewage disposal schemes.

I gratefully acknowledge the generous support of the members of the Council and the willing co-operation of my fellow officials and staff.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

D. A. McCRACKEN,
Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Social Conditions—The employed population is engaged mainly in agricultural work. Light iron founding is carried on at Towcester whilst oxides for pigment production are manufactured at Deanshanger. Owing to the difficulty in obtaining female labour in the closing departments of some of the boot factories in Northampton, a few small satellite closing works have been established in the district. The construction of a new factory for the manufacture of boots and shoes was commenced at Towcester and this factory is expected to employ some 124 persons and should prove an asset to the district by creating employment.

Area—The area of the district is 59,005 acres.

Population—The Registrar-General has estimated the resident population for the mid-year 1947 to have been 13,750 persons.

Deaths—The total number of deaths assigned to the district by the Registrar-General after adjustment for outward and inward transferable deaths was 178, as compared with 178 in 1946. Of the total deaths 118 persons who died were over 65 years of age. The following shows the grouping for this age distribution of deaths.

—70	—75	—80	80 + years.
15	20	32	51

The crude death rate based on the estimated population was 12.94 per thousand as compared with 13.19 for 1946. The following table shows the death rates for the quinquennium 1943-47, together with corresponding rates for England and Wales and the Administrative County. "Comparability factors" for the standardisation of the death rates are not available.

Death Rates 1943-47.

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Towcester R.D. ...	14.23	14.04	12.88	13.19	12.94
Administrative County	12.29	12.60	12.34	12.00	12.43
England and Wales ...	12.10	11.60	14.40	11.50	12.00

A list of the causes of death classified according to the International List of Causes of Death (1938) is given in Table No. 1, page 19, whilst the history of the rate, together with other vital statistics for 1919-47, is shown in Table No. 3, page 20.

Births—The number of live births assigned to the district was 283 (154 males, 129 females) as compared with 273 in 1946, thus giving a rate of 20.58 per thousand of population as compared with 20.24 for the previous year. The following table shows the trend of the birthrate for 1943-1947, with other rates for comparison.

Birth Rate 1943-47.

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Towcester R.D. ...	18.55	17.67	16.14	20.24	20.58
Administrative County	17.91	20.07	18.98	19.17	20.42
England and Wales ...	16.50	17.60	16.10	19.10	20.50

Stillbirth Rate—The number of stillbirths registered was 5 (one illegitimate) as compared with 13 in 1946. This number is equivalent to 0.38 per thousand of population, as compared with 0.50 for England and Wales. The rates per thousand total births for 1943-47, together with corresponding rates for England and Wales were as follows :

Stillbirth Rate 1943-47.

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Towcester R.D. ...	23.07	32.00	17.24	45.93	17.36
England and Wales ...	30.10	27.70	28.00	27.00	

Illegitimate Birth Rate—Nineteen illegitimate live births were registered as compared with 20 in the previous year. This number gives a rate of 67.13 per thousand live births, as compared with 73.26 for 1946.

Maternal Mortality—There were no deaths.

Infant Mortality—The number of infants who died before attaining their first birthday was 8 (4 males, 4 females). One male was illegitimate. The equivalent rate per thousand live births was 28.19 which is a rate below that for the Country as a whole. The rates for 1943-47, together with other rates for comparison are :

Deaths under one year per thousand live Births.

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Towcester R.D. ...	55.11	30.01	22.80	47.25	28.19
Administrative County	40.38	38.00	39.17	36.86	35.07
England and Wales ...	49.00	46.00	46.00	43.00	41.00

Neonatal Deaths—The sub-division of the infant mortality rate includes all infants who die within 28 days of independent existence. Five of the eight babies who died in their first year of life were neonatal deaths.

The rates per thousand related live births, and the rates for England and Wales for 1943-47 were :

Deaths under one month per thousand live Births.

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Towcester R.D. ...	31.46	37.79	4.38	37.39	17.71
England and Wales ...	25.22	24.35	24.76	24.46	

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Laboratory Facilities—The bacteriological work associated with the control of infectious disease is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service, whose laboratory at Northampton General Hospital is in charge of Dr. L. Hoyle. The bacteriological examination of the water supplies is also carried out by Dr. Hoyle. The milk supply is examined for cleanliness and keeping quality at the County Council Laboratory, Northampton, where the methylene blue, coliform and phosphatase tests are applied as required.

Diphtheria Antitoxin—A supply of antitoxin is available at the Town Hall, free of charge, to medical practitioners, for use in the district.

Ambulance Facilities—Non-infectious and accident cases are removed by the 27 h.p. Humber Ambulance maintained at Towcester by the Towcester Motor Ambulance Committee. The service provided meets the needs of the district. Under the National Health Service Act, 1946 (Section 27) the County Council will be the responsible “Local Health Authority” for providing a free ambulance service as from 5th July, 1948.

Nursing in the Home—The following list gives details of the work which has been carried out by the Nursing Associations in the district, who make the services of their district nurse-midwives available for nursing in the home.

<i>Association.</i>	<i>Cases Nursed.</i>			<i>Total Visits</i>
	<i>General</i>	<i>Midwifery</i>	<i>Maternity</i>	
1. Blakesley and District ...	41	19	17	2090
2. Gayton	120	22	9	3318
3. Potterspury, Stoke Bruerne and District ...	46	15	23	2988
4. Towcester	64	28	12	2930
5. Whittlebury	94	12	20	2363
6. Wicken	70	12	20	3064
TOTAL	435	108	101	16,753

Hospitals—There are no hospitals in the district.

Treatment Centres and Clinics—Child Welfare Centres provided by the County Council are held once monthly at Potterspury and Towcester. Expectant mothers in the Blisworth area attend a County Council Clinic in Northampton. An antenatal clinic is also held at Towcester once monthly.

Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Diseases—The Local Authority is one of the constituent authorities of the Western Northamptonshire Joint Isolation Hospital Board. Owing to staffing difficulties the hospital maintained by the Board at Staverton has been closed and patients were sent by the Board to the Northampton Corporation Isolation Hospital, Harborough Road, Northampton or some other Infectious Diseases Hospital in the surrounding area. As from 5th July, 1948, the responsibility for all hospital accommodation is transferred under the National Health Service Act, 1946, to the Oxford Regional Hospital Board.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply—Whilst the comprehensive scheme for the provision of an adequate supply of water for the district received approval in principle, little progress falls to be recorded for 1947. A disappointment of this nature appears to be inevitable in the present economic circumstances.

Samples of drinking water taken in eighteen parishes were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Northampton for bacteriological examination. The results showed that only ten of the thirty-three samples were classified as good. Six of the samples which were reported on adversely showed evidence of faecal pollution.

The Ministry of Health, by Circular 170/47, directed that certain details as to individual parish supplies be included in this report. As there are no significant changes to be recorded as compared with those given for 1945, the reader is referred to pp. 25-29 of that Report.

Sewage Disposal, Drainage and Sewerage—The scheme for Silverstone received Ministerial approval: contracts were issued and, at the time of writing, work has commenced on the site. The larger scheme for Deanshanger, Old Stratford etc. has not, as yet, received the approval of the Minister. This is a disappointment to the inhabitants of the parishes concerned and I hope that authority to proceed with the scheme will not be delayed any longer. The financial implication of providing temporary disposal plants for the new houses being built in the area concerned raises the question of sound planning. Would it not be wiser to spend the money now being expended on temporary plant on permanent installations?

Disinfection—The disinfection of clothing and bedding is carried out by means of a portable "Thresh" disinfecter. Concurrent and terminal disinfection is also carried out by means of gaseous and liquid disinfectants in houses where infectious disease is notified. Details of work carried out are given in Table, No. 5, page 22.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, Infestation Order, 1943—

During the year 117 treatments were given to the various sites of the Council's Undertakings and 227 bodies were picked up. The undertakings included the three refuse tips, sewer ditches and outfalls, sewage farms, disposal works, salvage stores, etc. Two maintenance treatments of the Towcester Sewerage System were successfully carried out and two initial treatments of the Greens Norton Sewerage System undertaken. The Council's main refuse tip at Paulerspury, which was considered to be

a major infestation, was reduced to a minor. In the past serious damage to crops used to occur on land surrounding the tip, but this year there appeared to be none. A total of 103 private dwellings were treated and a total of 192 dead rats was recovered. During this period 63 business premises were dealt with and 283 bodies recovered. It is estimated that the total kill for the year was at least 5,000 rats, but there was no doubt of the success of the treatments as indicated by the "take" of poison bait.

The Rodent Operator also successfully dealt with several infestations of mice in private dwellings.

Disinfestation of Premises affected with Insect Pests—This work is also carried out by the Rodent Operator and during the year one infestation of Bed Bugs was dealt with, six premises were treated for the eradication of flies and two premises treated for flea infestation.

Public Cleansing—The emptying of cess-pits and night soil buckets is carried out by means of a Dennis gully emptying vehicle which has a special device for dealing with buckets. Household refuse and salvage material is collected in a specially constructed refuse collection motor vehicle, assisted two days in one week and three days in the following week by the Council's all-purpose open motor lorry. The scheme for the collection of refuse is as follows :

Weekly Collection :

Old Stratford, Deanshanger, Passenham	...	on Mondays.
Towcester	... ..	on Thursdays.

Fortnightly Collection :

Cosgrove	... ..	on alternate Mondays.
Wicken	... ..	on alternate Mondays.
Pattishall, Cold Higham, Litchborough, Maidford, Adstone, Astcote, Eastcote, Dalscote	... ..	on alternate Tuesdays.
Potterspury, Paulerspury, Yardley Gobion	...	on alternate Tuesdays.
Weston, Wappenham, Abthorpe, Slapton, Bradden	... ..	on alternate Wednesdays.
Silverstone, Whittlebury	... ..	on alternate Wednesdays.
Wood Burcote, Grafton Regis, Alderton	...	on alternate Thursdays.
Stoke Bruerne, Shutlanger	... ..	on alternate Thursdays.
Caldecote, Greens Norton, Wood End, Blakesley	... ..	on alternate Fridays.
Hulcote, Tiffield, Blisworth	... ..	on alternate Fridays.

Further details of the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspector are given in Table No. 5, page 22.

Factory Act, 1937—Under Section 128(3) of this act the general provisions as to health conditions under which employees work and a return of out-workers has to be included in this report. Details of the inspections carried out together with the defects found and the action taken thereon are given in Table No. 15, page 30. No notifications of out-workers were received under Sections 110-111.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

Much work still requires to be done to improve the general housing conditions throughout the district. The excellently designed and well equipped houses which have been provided by the Council in the post-war years continue by contrast to bring to notice those dwellings which are unfit for human habitation. The present demands for modern accommodation are likely to continue for some time and there does not appear to be any grounds for thinking that this demand will diminish for some years. In addition, the need for improvements in amenities and equipment of pre-war council houses is beginning to become apparent and the time is not far distant when the Council will be faced with additional expenditure to improve these housing estates. The present day high cost of building has resulted in a marked increase in rents, not only for newly constructed houses, but for all Council houses.

The acute housing shortage is reflected in the continued requisition of cottages which fall below reasonable housing standards and which, after general repairs by the Council, are let at controlled rents. Although one views this procedure as a retrograde step in housing, circumstances are such that the toleration of these conditions is forced upon the Council owing to the shortage of housing accommodation. There were over eighty houses subject to requisition notices occupied at the end of the year.

The survey of housing conditions, as recommended in the Hobhouse Report (1944), has been completed. A summary of the survey is given in Tables No. 7-7a, page 24. The investigation shows that of the estimated 4,366 working class houses in the district, no less than 1,052 or 24% are unfit for human habitation and not capable of repair at reasonable expense. These houses were classified by the Sanitary Inspector and are based on the agreed standards formulated by the "Standards and Records Sub-Committee" of the Joint County Committee on Rural Housing (see Annual Report, 1944). The standards adopted by this Committee were high, but are not unreasonable having regard to the current standard of houses being built by the Council, when taken in conjunction with the general standard of housing throughout the district. The experience of the other seven rural districts in the County as regards the percentage of unfit houses has been, in general, on the same proportion as those for this area. The percentage of unfit houses in the several parishes of the district have shown a wide variation. Excluding parishes with less than 100 houses, Yardly Gobion (39.4%), Potterspury (36.4%) contain the highest number of unfit houses which are incapable

of repair at reasonable expense, whilst Whittlebury (9.6%) and Passenham (12.0%) show the smallest number. Had it not been for the Council building houses in the past and during the post-war years this percentage would have been much higher in certain parishes. Complete parish details are given in Table No. 7a, page 24.

Although good progress is being made in providing new houses the work has been hampered by a restriction on the allocation of houses made by the Ministry of Health. This policy appeared to be influenced by the lack of materials and scarcity of building operatives. The elimination of unfit dwellings is one which will require the attention of the Council in the near future. Moreover, such a policy will, in some instances, involve the replanning of certain villages. In this connection the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, which became law on the 1st July, 1948, will undoubtedly play a major part. The County Council, as the local planning authority, are obliged to carry out a survey and prepare development plans for the area and they must consult the County District Councils before preparing their plans for submission to the Minister. The opportunity to see the plans will be availed to the District Councils before their final submission to the Ministry. The Planning Authority must also consider any representations made by the District Councils. The plans, which will involve the physical, economical and sociological analysis of the potentialities of the area include *inter alia* housing requirements. The plans must be submitted to the Ministry within three years from the appointed day.

A total of fifty-four houses was built and occupied, whilst in addition nine were built by private enterprise in 1947. At the end of the year 26 sites with accommodation for 395 houses had received the approval of the Ministry of Health.

The number of houses erected by the Council for the financial years 1912-48, together with details of the several Acts under which they were provided and the annual contribution per house are shown in Table No. 7B, page 25. The Council are the owners of 840 houses.

Three Compulsory Purchase Orders for the acquisition of land were made and confirmed by the Ministry of Health, namely :

1. Towcester Rural (Paulerspury No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1946.
2. Towcester Rural (Paulerspury No. 2) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1946.
3. Towcester Rural (Cosgrove No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1947.

The first two Orders were the subjects of public local enquiries held by an Inspector of the Ministry of Health on 29th January, 1947 and

26th February, 1947. The third Order was dealt with by a hearing held under the provisions of the Acquisition of Land (Authorisation and Procedure) Act, 1946, on 2nd December, 1947.

The letting of houses is a thorny problem and one which can engender much ill feeling in the community. The method of selection of tenants should make generally known the principles on which selection is determined. I advise that tenants should be selected by a Committee of the Council. When applications are brought before the Committee the names and addresses of the applicants "should not be disclosed, but dealt with under a code number, since this will tend to allay any feeling that influence or favouritism may affect the selection of tenants". In addition the purport of Section 85(2) of the Housing Act, 1936 should constantly be kept in mind, *i.e.*, "the authority shall secure that in the selection of their tenants a reasonable preference is given to persons who are occupying insanitary or overcrowded houses, have large families or are living under unsatisfactory housing conditions".

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926—The number of cowsheds on the register as at 31st December was 225, and the following inspections were carried out by the Sanitary Inspector :

Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	137
Cowsheds, defects found and notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Cowsheds, reconstructed or reconditioned	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Milk samples taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Total							<hr/> 239 <hr/>

Milk Supply—Samples of Milk taken during the course of delivery to the consumers have been submitted at regular intervals to the County Laboratory for examination as to cleanliness and keeping quality. The samples are submitted to a standardised methylene blue test to determine if the milk will be sufficiently fresh to be drinkable for some 24 hours after delivery to the consumer. The number of samples so submitted and the classification of the results were :

<i>Classification.</i>					<i>No.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Good	...	...	...	...	56	74
Moderate	...	...	...	...	9	11
Poor	...	...	...	...	11	15
Total					<hr/> 76 <hr/>	<hr/> — <hr/>

The results of the tests showed that 74% of samples conformed to the prescribed test for accredited milk, and in general the results were more favourable than the reports for 1946, when 63% of samples were classified as good. The classification of the results is arbitrary and based on a County standard, since there are no prescribed tests for the bacteriological cleanliness and keeping quality of non-designated milk. Further details of the results of the tests are given in Table No. 8, page 26.

Food Premises—The following visits of inspection were made by the Sanitary Inspector :

Meat hawkers' vans	...	...	...	...	...	25
Fish hawkers' vans	...	...	...	...	...	31
Fried fish hawkers' vans	...	...	...	...	...	9
Fruit hawkers' vans	...	...	...	...	...	10
Provision vans	...	...	...	...	...	15
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	25
Total						<hr/> 115 <hr/>

Meat Inspection, etc.—The number of premises where slaughtering was carried out was as follows :

Slaughterhouses licenced	...	...	...	...	...	4
Slaughterhouses registered	...	...	...	...	...	23
Total						<hr/> 27 <hr/>

The following visits were paid to slaughterhouses and butchers' shops for the purposes of the Rural District Councils (Slaughterhouses) Order, 1924.

Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	96
Butchers' shops	...	...	...	...	...	74
Total						<hr/> 170 <hr/>

Details of the quantities of meat and other foods surrendered and destroyed are given in Table No. 9, page 26.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.

Smallpox—No cases were notified.

Scarlet Fever—Seven cases were notified during the year as compared with eleven in 1946. The cases, which appeared to be of a mild clinical type, were notified in four parishes and no deaths occurred.

Diphtheria—No cases were notified.

Diphtheria Immunisation—The arrangement described in the annual reports for 1939-42 continued to function satisfactorily. Much of the success of the scheme in the district is due to the continued and sustained educational work of the County Council's Health Visitor, who finds that it is now an isolated occasion when a parent refuses to take advantage of the scheme. Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, Section 26, the full responsibility for diphtheria immunisation will pass to the County Council on the appointed day as the "Local Health Authority", who are charged with administering the new Health Act. The following table gives details of the progress of immunisation amongst the child population as at 31st December, 1947.

Immunisation in Relation to Child Population.

Number of Children who had completed a full course of Immunisation at any time up to 31 December, 1947

Age at 31:12:47 i.e. Born in Year ...	<i>Under</i> 1 1947	1 1946	2 1945	3 1944	4 1943	5 to 9 1938-1942	10 to 14 1933-1937	<i>Total</i> <i>under 15</i>
Number <i>Immunised</i>	11	138	116	176	189	891	939	2460
Estimated mid-year population 1947	1170					1990		

The above statistics take no account of the children immunised by private arrangement.

Puerperal Pyrexia—One case was notified under the Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1939. Cases of pyrexia occurring amongst parturient women belonging to the district are not necessarily notified locally. Women who develop puerperal pyrexia whilst in hospital outside the district are notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the district where the hospital or nursing home is situate.

Pneumonia—Twenty-five cases of acute primary pneumonia or acute influenzal penumonia were notified as compared with sixteen in 1946.

The cases were distributed in eight parishes, and the incidence of notification was 1.82 per thousand as compared with 0.79 per thousand of population for the country as a whole. "Pneumonia" was the certified cause of death in eight cases. These deaths are not necessarily those of patients who are notified under the relevant regulations.

Erysipelas—Two cases were notified as compared with none in 1946.

Measles—The year 1947 was a measles year, and 186 cases were notified from seventeen parishes. The heaviest incidence occurred in the parish of Potterspury which had thirty-five cases. The case morbidity was 13.53 per thousand as compared with 9.41 for England and Wales. There were no deaths.

Whooping Cough—Eighty cases were notified amongst ten parishes, as compared with forty-three amongst ten parishes in 1946. Fifty-one cases occurred in the parish of Paulerspury; eight in Potterspury and Towcester. The incidence notifications amounted to 5.82 per thousand as compared with 2.22 per thousand for England and Wales. One infant died from the disease.

Tuberculosis—Two new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (1 male, 1 female) were notified as compared with eleven in 1946. No case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis was notified. One male and three females died from tuberculosis during the year. At the end of the year there were sixty-eight persons in the district known to be suffering from tuberculosis (fifty-six pulmonary and eighteen non-pulmonary). The age and sex incidence of new cases and deaths from the disease are given in Table No. 13, page 28.

The number of deaths together with the crude death rate during the quinquennium 1943-47, and those for the administrative county, are as follows :

Tuberculosis Mortality.					
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Towcester R.D. ...	0.292(4*)	0.219(3*)	0.592(8*)	0.222(3*)	0.299(4*)
Administrative County ...	0.502	0.621	0.580	0.450	0.360

* *Number of deaths.*

No action was taken during 1947 under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from Tuberculosis employed in the Milk Trade) or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis).

Full statistical details, showing age, monthly and parish incidence, etc., for infectious diseases and tuberculosis are shown in Tables Nos. 10—14, pages 27-29.

SECTION G.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1947.

TABLE No. 1.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1947.

<i>Causes of Death</i>					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	...	...	...	—	—	—
2.	Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	1	—	1
3.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—
4.	Whooping cough	...	...	...	—	1	1
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	2	—	2
7.	Other forms of tuberculosis	...	...	...	—	2	2
8.	Syphilitic diseases	...	...	...	1	—	1
9.	Influenza	...	...	...	1	—	1
10.	Measles	...	...	...	—	—	—
11.	Acute polio-myelitis and polio-encephalitis	...	...	...	—	—	—
12.	Acute infective encephalitis	...	...	...	—	—	—
13.	Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (M) ; uterus (F)	...	...	...	—	2	2
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	4	—	4
15.	Cancer of breast	...	...	...	—	4	4
16.	Cancer of all other sites	...	...	...	7	5	12
17.	Diabetes	...	...	...	2	3	5
18.	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	...	...	...	8	15	23
19.	Heart disease	...	...	...	30	26	56
20.	Other diseases of circulatory system	...	...	...	3	3	6
21.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	7	3	10
22.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	4	4	8
23.	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	1	2	3
24.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	...	...	—	—	—
25.	Diarrhoea under 2 years	...	...	...	—	—	—
26.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	1	—	1
27.	Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	—	3	3
28.	Nephritis	...	...	...	1	4	5
29.	Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	...	...	...	—	—	—
30.	Other maternal causes	...	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Premature birth	...	...	...	1	2	3
32.	Congenital malformations, birth injury and infantile diseases	...	...	...	3	—	3
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	—	1	1
34.	Road traffic accidents	...	...	...	3	1	4
35.	Other violent causes	...	...	...	3	1	4
36.	All other causes	...	...	...	7	6	13
ALL CAUSES					92	86	178

TABLE NO. 2.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR, 1947.

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Age in weeks</i>					<i>Total</i>
	—1	—2	—3	—4	5-52	
I. Congenital malformations ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
II. Diseases of early infancy						
Congenital debility and icterus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature birth ...	3	—	—	—	—	3
Injury at birth ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
III. Diseases of Respiratory system ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
IV. Diseases of Digestive system ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. Diseases of Nervous system ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI. Tuberculous diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
VII. Infectious diseases ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
VIII. Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Overlaying ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
X. Other violence ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
XI. All other causes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	5	—	—	—	3	8

TABLE NO. 3.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1947 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Estimated Population</i>	<i>Births</i>		<i>Deaths</i>			
		<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Under 1 year</i>		<i>All Ages</i>	
				<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate</i>
*1911	10,484	—	—	—	—	—	—
1919	†9,387	156	16.61	7	44.87	158	17.53
	‡9,011						
1920	9,370	259	27.64	15	57.90	146	15.58
*1921	9,920	211	21.27	21	99.52	131	13.20
1922	9,937	172	17.30	9	52.32	136	13.68
1923	9,944	171	17.19	9	52.63	120	12.06
1924	10,000	162	16.20	9	55.50	115	11.50
1925	9,959	150	15.06	8	53.33	123	12.35
1926	9,870	152	15.40	5	32.89	116	11.75
1927	9,887	144	14.56	8	55.55	115	11.63
1928	9,502	134	14.10	4	29.85	120	12.63
1929	9,398	139	14.79	6	43.16	138	14.68
1930	9,384	115	12.25	8	69.56	129	13.74
*1931	9,324	131	14.04	7	53.43	104	11.11
1932	9,324	118	12.65	0	00.00	114	12.22
1933	9,271	147	15.85	4	27.21	96	10.35
1934	9,200	114	12.39	5	43.80	132	14.34
1935	x13,155	180	13.67	7	38.88	181	13.75
1936	13,040	210	16.10	10	47.60	165	12.60
1937	12,900	170	13.20	9	52.90	197	15.30
1938	12,860	152	11.80	4	26.30	182	14.20
1939	†12,930	184	14.20	5	27.11	170	13.06
	‡13,020						
1940	13,290	184	13.90	7	36.95	219	16.55
1941	14,750	203	13.80	14	68.96	211	14.31
1942	14,050	244	17.40	12	49.18	147	10.47
1943	13,690	254	18.55	14	55.11	193	14.23
1944	13,680	242	17.67	8	33.01	192	14.04
1945	13,500	228	16.14	5	22.80	174	12.88
1946	13,490	273	20.24	13	47.25	178	13.19
1947	13,750	283	20.58	8	28.19	178	12.94

- † Population for calculation of Birth-rates.
‡ Population for calculation of Death Rates.
x Potterspury R.D. added to district.
* Census years.

TABLE No. 4.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLIES.

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>No. taken</i>		<i>Results.</i>			
	<i>Private</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Suspicious</i>	<i>Bad</i>	<i>Faecal Pollution Present</i>
Blakesley	—	1	—	1	—	—
Blisworth	2	—	1	—	1	—
Cold Higham ...	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cosgrove	— 2	3 —	1 —	1 1	1 1	1 1
Greens Norton ...	—	1	—	1	—	—
Litchborough ...	— 1	1 —	— —	1 1	— —	— —
Maidford	—	1	—	1	—	—
Passenham ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pattishall	— 4	1 —	1 2	— 1	— 2	— 1
Paulerspury ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Shutlanger	1	—	—	—	1	—
Silverstone ...	— 1	1 —	1 —	— —	— 1	— 1
Towcester	—	1	1	—	—	—
Wappenham ...	1	—	—	1	—	—
Weston and Weedon	—	1	1	—	—	—
Whittlebury ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Wicken	—	5	—	1	3	2
Yardley Gobion ...	—	1	—	—	1	—
Totals	14	19	10	11	12	6

TABLE No. 5.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTIONS, ETC., 1947.

No. of visits and inspections	...	...	...	...	...	3,693
Canal Boats inspected	...	...	...	...	...	4
Slaughterhouses licensed	...	...	...	...	...	4
Slaughterhouses on register	...	...	...	...	...	23
Visits to slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	96
Visits to butchers' shops	...	...	...	...	...	74
No. of Meat hawkers' vans inspected	...	...	...	...	...	25
No. of Fish hawkers' vans inspected	...	...	...	...	...	31
No. of Fruit hawkers' vans inspected	...	...	...	...	...	10
No. of Fried Fish hawkers' vans inspected	...	...	...	...	...	9
Provision vans inspected	...	...	...	...	...	15
Bakehouses inspected	...	...	...	...	...	25
Privies converted to pail closets	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pails to water closets	...	...	...	...	...	13
Caravans inspected	...	...	...	...	...	26
Cowsheds on register	...	...	...	...	...	225
Cowsheds inspected	...	...	...	...	...	137
Cowsheds, defects found and remedied	...	...	...	...	...	12
Cowsheds reconstructed and reconditioned	...	...	...	...	...	14
Outfall works cleaned out	...	...	...	...	...	60
Settling tanks cleaned out	...	...	...	...	...	196
Cesspools cleaned out	...	...	...	...	...	349
Rooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	21
Articles of clothing and bedding disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	392
Drains tested by water test	...	...	...	...	...	45
Drains tested by smoke test	...	...	...	...	...	35
Nuisances from untrapped drains	...	...	...	...	...	4
Nuisances from blocked drains	...	...	...	...	...	51
Nuisances from defects in houses	...	...	...	...	...	193
Nuisances from offensive ditches	...	...	...	...	...	13
No. of new Houses erected by private enterprise	...	...	...	...	...	9
No. of new Houses erected by Council	...	...	...	...	...	54
Notices served :						
Informal under S.92, Public Health Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	79
Statutory under S.92 of Public Health Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	5

TABLE No. 6.

HOUSING.**1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year—**

1.	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses inspected for defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	229
	(b)	Inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	380
2.	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Reg. 1925/32	...	...	...	...	30
	(b)	Inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	33
3.		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...				30
4.		Dwelling-houses (exclusive of those under preceding sub-head) not in all respects reasonably fit for habitation	...	...			193

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice—

Number of houses rendered fit in consequence of action by Local Authority or Officers :

Housing Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>nil.</i>
Public Health Act	...	...	..	...	...	...	177

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year—*A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 Housing Act, 1936.*

1.		Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	<i>nil.</i>
2.		Dwelling-houses rendered fit after service of formal notice.						
	(a)	By owners	...	...	...	...	...	<i>nil.</i>
	(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	<i>nil.</i>

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

1.		Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	...	96
2.		Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—						
	(a)	By owners	...	...	...	...	...	4
	(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	<i>nil.</i>

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

1.		Dwelling-houses in respect of Demolition Order	...	...	...	...	<i>nil.</i>
2.		Dwelling-houses demolished	...	...	...	...	<i>nil.</i>

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

1.		Separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	<i>nil.</i>
2.		Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined	...	...	...	...	<i>nil.</i>

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part 4—Overcrowding—

Number of dwellings overcrowded	Not known
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TABLE NO. 7.

**SUMMARY OF HOUSING SURVEY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1947.**

1.	Estimated number of working class houses in the District	...	4,366
2.	Number of houses surveyed	... ..	4,366
3.	Results of Survey as revealed by Officers :—		
(a)	Satisfactory in all respects	... ..	517
(b)	Minor defects	... ..	564
(c)	Requiring repair, structural alteration or improvement—not eligible for assistance under the former Housing (Rural Workers) Acts	... ..	2,233
(d)	Requiring repair, structural alteration or improvement—eligible for assistance under the former Housing (Rural Workers) Acts	...	Not known
(e)	Unfit for human habitation and beyond repair at reasonable expense	... ..	1,052
(f)	Number of houses deemed to be overcrowded (for purposes of this statement it is not expected that the rooms will be measured)	...	Not known

TABLE NO. 7A.

HOUSING SURVEY OF INDIVIDUAL PARISHES.

Parish	No. of Houses in Parish	Houses Inspected					Total	Percentage of Category 5
		1	2	3	Category 4	5		
Abthorpe	95	8	4	65	—	18	95	18.9
Adstone	36	—	1	34	—	1	36	2.8
Blakesley	122	6	21	69	—	26	122	21.3
Blisworth	233	11	67	115	—	40	233	17.2
Bradden	28	—	3	24	—	1	28	3.6
Cold Higham	80	—	14	51	—	15	80	18.8
Cosgrove	199	47	39	61	—	52	199	26.1
Easton Neston	33	2	2	29	—	—	33	—
Furtho	13	2	7	4	—	—	13	—
Gayton	121	6	12	87	—	16	121	13.2
Grafton Regis	66	3	11	28	—	24	66	36.4
Greens Norton	241	51	29	95	—	66	241	27.4
Lichborough	83	—	16	42	—	25	83	30.1
Maidford	65	2	3	31	—	25	61	38.5
Passenham	366	162	40	120	—	44	366	12.0
Pattishall	241	2	41	141	—	57	241	23.7
Paulerspury	269	22	23	128	—	96	269	35.7
Potterspury	247	22	36	99	—	90	247	36.4
Shutlanger	87	5	9	44	—	29	87	33.3
Silverstone	332	65	56	112	—	99	332	29.8
Slapton	32	1	3	18	—	10	32	31.3
Stoke Bruerne	88	—	12	44	—	32	88	36.4
Tiffield	49	—	3	44	—	2	49	4.1
Towcester	634	81	63	377	—	113	634	17.8
Wappenham	100	1	9	61	—	28	99	28.0
Weston and Weedon	104	1	5	73	—	25	104	24.0
Whittlebury	104	7	11	76	—	10	104	9.6
Wicken	93	—	4	50	—	39	93	41.9
Woodend	63	2	10	37	—	14	63	22.2
Yardley Gobion	142	4	14	68	—	56	142	39.4

Category 1. Houses in all respects fit for habitation.

Category 2. Houses with minor defects only.

Category 3. Houses capable of repair or reconditioning at reasonable expense.

Category 4. Houses qualifying for grant under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts.

Category 5. Houses not capable of repair at reasonable expense.

Percentage of Category 5 houses are calculated on the total number of houses in the parishes surveyed.

No attempt has been made to record houses falling in Category 4, owing to the non-renewal of the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts.

STATISTICS OF HOUSING PROGRESS.

Houses erected by Council			Act under which erected	Annual Contributions per house					
Finan- cial Year	No. erec- ted during year	Total to end of year		From Government		From Rates			
				Period Years	Amount	From R.D. Council		From County Council	
				Period Years	Amount	Period Years	Amount	Period Years	Amount
1912/13	17	17	Housing Act, 1890.	—	—	—	—	—	—
1922/23	66	83	Housing and Town Planning Act, 1919.	The actual loss on the Scheme less a 1d. rate.		For the Scheme as a whole a 1d. rate.		—	—
1927/28	2	85	Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924.	40	12 10 0	60	3 19 11	—	—
1930/31	16	101	do.	40	11 0 0	60	3 6 7	—	—
1931/32	4	105	do.	40	11 0 0	60	3 6 7	—	—
1932/33	12		do.	40	11 0 0	60	3 6 7	—	—
	4		do.	40	11 0 0	—	—	—	—
	4	125	do.	40	11 0 0	—	—	40	1 0 0
1933/34	22		do.	40	11 0 0	60	3 6 7	—	—
	8		do.	40	11 0 0	—	—	40	1 0 0
	20		do.	40	11 0 0	—	—	—	—
	8		do.	40	7 10 0	—	—	—	—
	12	195	Housing Act, 1930.	40	11 3 9	60	3 5 4	—	—
1934/35	4		Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924.	40	11 0 0	60	3 6 7	—	—
	4	203	do.	40	11 0 0	—	—	40	1 0 0
1935/36	18		Housing Act, 1930.	40	8 2 6	60	3 3 5	—	—
	27		do.	40	8 2 6	60	3 3 10	—	—
	6		do.	40	8 2 6	60	2 6 6	40	1 0 0
	4	258	do.	40	8 2 6	60	2 6 10	40	1 0 0
1937/38	21		Housing Act, 1936.	40	8 15 9	60	2 6 6	40	1 0 0
	4		do.	40	8 15 9	60	2 7 1	40	1 0 0
	37		do.	40	8 15 9	60	3 3 5	—	—
	14	334	do.	40	8 15 9	60	3 4 2	—	—
1938/39	45		do.	40	7 12 10	60	2 7 1	40	1 0 0
	130		do.	40	7 12 10	60	3 4 2	—	—
	2	527	do.	40	7 12 10	60	3 4 7	—	—
	15		Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1938.	40	5 10 0	60	2 7 4	—	—
	1	527	do.	40	10 0 0	60	17 2	40	1 0 0
1939/40	45		do.	40	5 10 0	60	2 7 4	—	—
	20	593	do.	40	10 0 0	60	17 2	40	1 0 0
1940/41	6		do.	40	5 10 0	60	2 8 1	—	—
	2		do.	40	5 10 0	60	2 7 4	—	—
	2		do.	40	10 0 0	60	17 2	40	1 0 0
	6	609	do.	40	10 0 0	60	17 6	40	1 0 0
1943/44	2		do.	40	5 10 0	60	2 8 1	—	—
	2	619	do.	40	10 0 0	60	17 6	40	1 0 0
	6	619	Housing (Fin. and Misc. Provisions) Act, 1946.	60	25 10 0	60	1 10 0	60	1 10 0
1945/46	7		Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1938.	40	5 10 0	60	2 7 4	—	—
	13	639	do.	40	10 0 0	60	17 2	40	1 0 0
1946/47	12		do.	40	5 10 0	60	2 7 4	—	—
	20		do.	40	10 0 0	60	17 2	40	1 0 0
	41		Housing (Fin. and Misc. Provisions) Act, 1946.	60	16 10 0	60	5 10 0	—	—
	13		do.	60	25 10 0	60	1 10 0	60	1 10 0
	30	755	Housing (Temporary Accommodation) Act, 1944.	—	—	10	21 10 0	—	—
1947/48	64		Housing (Fin. and Misc. Provisions) Act, 1946.	60	16 10 0	60	5 10 0	—	—
	21	840	do.	60	25 10 0	60	1 10 0	60	1 10 0

TABLE No. 8.

**SAMPLES OF MILK TAKEN FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL TESTS OF
CLEANLINESS AND KEEPING QUALITIES, 1947.**

<i>Month</i>		<i>No.</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Poor</i>
January	...	6	4	1	1
February	...	5	5	—	—
March	...	5	4	1	—
April	...	6	3	2	1
May	...	5	4	—	1
June	...	6	5	1	—
July	...	6	2	—	4
August	...	5	1	1	3
September	...	7	6	1	—
October	...	12	11	1	—
November	...	7	7	—	—
December	...	6	4	1	1
TOTALS	...	76	56	9	11

TABLE No. 9.

FOOD SURRENDERED AND DESTROYED.

	<i>Tins</i>
Tinned Milk	79
Tinned Fish	34
Tinned Vegetables	36
Tinned Syrup	1
Tinned Fruit	10
Tinned Soup	1
Preserves	4
	<i>Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.</i>
Tinned Meat	— 2 1 24
Meat	1 5 — 8
Bacon	— — — 8
Dried Fruit	— — — 25
Cheese	— — 1 13½
Tea	— — — 9
Fish	— 5 1 16

TABLE No. 10.

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
(Other than Tuberculosis) 1947.

<i>Disease</i>	—1	—2	—3	—4	—5	—10	—15	—20	—35	—45	—65	65+	<i>All Ages</i>	<i>Removal to Hospital</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	—
Pneumonia ...	1	1	—	1	—	5	2	1	3	1	4	6	25	1	8
Measles ...	6	14	13	23	23	94	12	—	1	—	—	—	186	—	—
Whooping Cough	9	6	9	9	11	28	7	—	1	—	—	—	80	—	1
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	16	21	22	33	37	128	24	1	6	2	4	7	301	3	9

TABLE No. 11.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
(Other than Tuberculosis) 1947.

<i>Disease</i>	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTALS
Scarlet Fever ...	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	7
Pneumonia ...	—	9	—	2	3	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	25
Measles ...	—	1	1	—	—	4	—	1	24	19	53	83	186
Whooping Cough	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	2	38	19	1	16	80
Erysipelas ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	2	11	3	4	6	5	2	4	64	41	56	103	301

TABLE NO. 12.

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

(other than Tuberculosis)

IN INDIVIDUAL PARISHES, 1947.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	<i>Pneumonia</i>	<i>Measles</i>	<i>Whooping Cough</i>	<i>Erysipelas</i>	<i>Puerperal Pyrexia</i>	<i>Total</i>
Adstone ...	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Blakesley ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Bradden ...	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
Cold Higham ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cosgrove ...	—	4	14	2	—	1	21
Furtho ...	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
Gayton ...	—	5	17	—	—	—	22
Grafton Regis ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Greens Norton ...	—	1	18	3	—	—	22
Passenham ...	4	5	47	1	1	—	58
Pattishall ...	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Paulerspury ...	1	4	1	51	—	—	57
Potterspury ...	—	2	35	8	1	—	46
Silverstone ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Stoke Bruerne	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Tiffield ...	—	—	3	3	—	—	6
Towcester ...	1	3	31	8	—	—	43
Weston & Weedon	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Whittlebury ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wicken ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Yardley Gobion	—	—	1	2	—	—	3
Totals ...	7	25	186	80	2	1	301

TABLE No.13.

NEW CASES OF AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1947.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—25	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—35	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
—45	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
—55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1	1	—	—	2	—	2	—

TABLE No. 14.

BIRTH RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY AND CASES RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR TOWCESTER RURAL DISTRICT AND ENGLAND AND WALES, 1947.

					England and Wales	Towcester
Live Births	...	...	...	...	20.50	20.58
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	0.50	0.38
Deaths—						
All Causes	...	...	...	...	12.00	12.94
Typhoid	...	...	...	...	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	0.02	0.06
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.00
Influenza	...	...	...	...	0.09	0.67
Measles	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.00
Deaths under one year	...	...	...	...	41.00	28.19
Notifications—						
Typhoid	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.00
Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	...	0.05	0.00
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	1.37	0.50
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	2.22	5.82
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	0.13	0.00
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	0.19	0.14
Measles	...	...	...	...	9.41	13.53
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	0.79	1.82

TABLE No. 15.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937, for the year, 1947.

PART I OF THE ACT

1.—**Inspections** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written notices</i>	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	31	44	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	58	69	5	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	19	40	3	—
TOTAL ...	108	153	9	—

1.—Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector | By H.M. Inspector		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	1	1	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	1	1	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :					
(a) insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	6	—	3	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	3	3	—	1	—
TOTAL	12	12	—	4	—

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